BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them, say about ten cents a line.

## PEOPLE'S PRESS.

### SALEM, N. C.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

**THE HOME GUARD.**—By order of Gov. Vance, the Guard for Home Defence is again called into service, the enemy having again landed on our coast.

The rumor of the enemy having again advanced on Kinston, is, we presume, without foundation, as it has not been confirmed.

The following is the order:

"I. The enemy having again landed on our coast, the Guard for Home Defence in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and all of the Counties lying East of said Counties, will at once be called into the Field by their respective Regimental or Battalion Commanders, and forwarded, with all possible dispatch, to Goldsboro. All Company officers will be required to proceed with their Companies.

"II. The Field and Staff Officers of the Regiments and Battalions of the First, Second and Third Classes, as organized by Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, will repair to Goldsboro', and report to that officer, and be in readiness to receive the troops as they arrive."

We learn those from this county will leave on Thursday,—to day.

**BELLIGERENT!**—Following upon the release of the St. Alban's raiders, by the Canadian Court, we have seen the adoption by the lower branch of Congress of a resolution requesting Lincoln to notify Great Britain of the termination of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and a resolution reported from the Senate Finance Committee, appropriating six millions of dollars for the purchase of revenue cutters for the lakes.

No danger of a "brush" between the United States and England at this time. This matter will be, as other apparently serious difficulties have been, amicably adjusted.

**THE LATE FRESHET.**—The late freshet seems to have visited almost every portion of the State, destroying mills and bridges and damaging low lands. The railroads and public highways were also seriously injured. The central part of the bridge at Weldon was swept away, and several bridges on the Piedmont and North Carolina Railroads were seriously damaged, and the roads otherwise injured.

**SHERMAN AND HOOD**—It is reported that Sherman has left Savannah with 80,000 men, and that he is moving with two columns on Augusta and Branchville. At the latter point a considerable number of Confederate troops have been concentrated, to check his advance.

It is also reported that Gen. Hood has fallen back to Blue Mountain, Alabama.

☞ Everything is quiet around Richmond and Petersburg, except the usual shelling by the enemy, doing but little damage.

**THE RALEIGH CONSERVATIVE.**—Marmaduke S. Robbins, Esq., who has for some months past been Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, has become the Editor of the *Conservative*.

**HILLSBORO' RECORDER.**—In consequence of failing health, the proprietor of the Hillsboro' *Recorder* offers that paper for sale. The *Recorder* has been published over forty years by its present venerable editor and proprietor, Mr. Dennis Heartt. It has a respectable list, a good position, and a fair share of job work and advertising custom.

**BUTLER REMOVED**—The removal of Butler from his command is said to have been made by request of Gen. Grant, for inefficiency and refusal to obey orders. Butler tells his troops, in his farewell address, that he has refused the orders to sacrifice their lives.—Their blood does not stain his garments.

**FROM WILMINGTON**—The "Progress," of Tuesday, says:

"There seems to be no longer any doubt about the capture of Fort Fisher by the enemy. We have no dispatches up to the time of this writing; but we are convinced that the Fort has fallen. The facts, we think, are about these: The Fort was furiously shelled for two days, and on Sunday evening it was assaulted. This assault, after two hours desperate fighting, was repulsed, Gen. Whiting being slightly wounded. At ten o'clock, another assault was made, and the Fort, with its garrison, captured. We learn that the garrison numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men."

Fort Fisher commands the entrance to the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and Wilmington is in imminent danger.

**GOV. FOOTE ARRESTED.**—President Davis has sent in a message to Congress, reporting the arrest of Mr. Foote, in Occoquan, Prince William County, Virginia, whilst endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. Accompanying was a note to the President from the Secretary of War, which says no special instruction has been given for such an arrest. The Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg who made the arrest, in a telegram dated the 12th, says: 'I have arrested Hon. Henry S. Foote, at Occoquan, on his way to Washington, for the purpose of negotiating for peace, as he avows. I have paroled him to await instructions.'

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the matter was referred to a select committee of four.

Mr. Foote has not occupied his seat in the House of Representatives for nearly three weeks. He went towards the Potomac for the purpose of sending his family across, that they might reach their home in Nashville.

Mr Editor,—Permit us briefly to express our appreciation of the letters of your Raleigh Correspondent, with the hope that he may continue his correspondence. MANY READERS.

**RESIGNED.**—We learn that E. A. Vogler, Esq., our well-known efficient County and Salt Commissioner, and latterly appointed a Bonded Agent of the Q. M. Dep't, has resigned the latter office, on account of the delicate state of his health and his arduous duties in other respects, and will be relieved as soon as his successor is appointed.

Mr. Vogler has planned and conducted our system of County relief with admirable skill, to which he has devoted his time, and in which he has taken the deepest interest. He will continue in his county office. He, however, finds it very difficult to procure supplies, and thinks he will not be able to procure wheat and flour hereafter, and will have to rely on procuring corn. He has managed to retain the tithe and impressed corn of this county by furnishing the government a like amount at convenient points on the railroad

During the past month he distributed 12,835 pounds of flour, (over 62 barrels.) 8,026 pounds of corn meal, besides a large quantity of salt, gratuitously, among the needy people of the county.

**BLAIR'S VISIT TO RICHMOND**—After the two Blairs' unsuccessful attempt to visit Richmond, and return to Washington city, Frank P. Blair again started on and succeeded in reaching Richmond. Richmond dates of the 15th say:

"Frank P. Blair left by the flag of truce boat yesterday, and Col. Singleton of Illinois, a prominent young peace Democrat, arrived on the return trip and took lodgings at the Spottswood Hotel. It is understood that Blair had a private and confidential interview with the President. He came in no official capacity and has had no official interview with any member of the government.—The belief in well informed circles is that this interview may lead to a conference between authorized agents or commissioners of the two governments. It is known that the President will permit no obstacle of any form to stand in the way of sending or receiving Commissioners.

### FROM EUROPE.

European advices to the 31st have been received:

The London "Times," alluding to the attitude of the United States to Canada, says that in the present state of Northern feeling there is much reason to apprehend some outrage, on the part of the Americans, who neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which a war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant government, and the first result of that war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence.

### Northern News.

Northern papers of the 11th confirm the report of Butler's removal.

A public meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 9th, to devise means of relief for the suffering inhabitants of Savannah A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, to purchase and send a shipload of provisions to that city.

Thomas is concentrating his army at East Port.

The *Herald* advocates that the Union armies North and South, enforce the Monroe doctrine on the whole extent of this Continent against England, France and Spain.

The Missouri State Convention, by a vote of sixty to four, passed the ordinance of emancipation, abolishing slavery in that State.

The Union State Convention assembled in Nashville on the 11th. Samuel Rodgers of Knox county was made President.—A bitter discussion arose on the basis of voting. East Tennessee wanted each county to have one vote for every hundred cast against separation in 1861; this was carried amid intense excitement and the Convention adjourned. Gold on the 12, 219.

### THE LATE FRESHET.

Great damage was done, in this section, to low grounds and fencing.

The Cape Fear is swollen by the great rains to an extent rarely witnessed It backs water up to the Cross and Blount's creeks to the very centre of this town, passing over several mill and factory dams, up to the dam of the Merchant Mills, at Eccles's Bridge. The damage to the machinery of mills and factories must be very heavy, and the loss of time a serious drawback. The machinery is submerged at McLauchlin's saw and grist mill, the Cross Creek, Blount's Creek and Fayetteville Mills Cotton Factories, and Mr. John Gee's grist mill.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

On the line of the North Carolina railroad, serious damage has been sustained. Rich Fork trestle is down; Abbott's bridge is washed out of line, and 250 yards of embankment at Hargrave's mills is washed so badly that trains will be delayed. The damages, we learn, may retard railroad communication several days. We are pleased to learn that Rock Island factory is safe, although great apprehension, in consequence of the high and turbid condition of the Catawba river, was entertained. The damage, as far as ascertained, is very slight.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

We learn that the recent advertisement of our State Treasurer, for the purchase of State bonds, resulted as follows: The various bids ranged from *par* to 121 premium—that the large bidding was at a premium of 103. The Treasurer, however, in accordance with the reservation of a right to do so, which he had wisely made, rejected all the bids. He has since sold about $150,000 of bonds at from 150 to 175 premium; and about $300,000 at a premium of 200. We further learn that he has declined making any additional sales, until it shall be seen whether the five or six millions due the State from the Confederate States Government, chiefly for clothing to our troops, shall be paid. It is an easy matter to calculate from these facts, the great saving to the State, which the wisdom and foresight of our able Treasurer has made by his prudent course in this matter. Long may the State enjoy his services, invaluable in his department.

*Raleigh Conservative.*

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL LEAVENTHORPE.

HEADQUARTERS, KINSTON, N. C.,
December 28, 1864.

MAJ. J. C. MCRAE, A. A. G., &c:—Major: I have the honor to report to you that, having learned from Col. Armstead of an expedition in force made by the enemy on the Roanoke river, I reinforced his right, at Hamilton, with the 68th N. C., and ordered Col. Anderson's Regiment of Junior Reserves from Weldon. I proceeded at the same time with Col Whitford's Regiment, the 67th N. C., from Kinston, and reached Hamilton on the 18th inst.

I found the enemy advancing slowly up the river, in gun boats and launches, and removing the torpedoes as they advanced. There is good reason to believe that three boats were sunk in the advance. I am warranted in saying that two were undoubtedly destroyed.

It becomes evident that the object of the enemy was to secure a landing, within Conoho creek; and I determined that Poplar Point would be the place selected, I therefore sent some infantry to attack the launches as they came up the river. They succeeded in firing a volley from ambush, and apparently killed and wounded the entire crew of one launch. Two other launches surrendered to the attacking party, but the company of the 67th engaged was driven from the prizes by volleys of grape from the gunboats. Capt. Cogdell, of the 67th, deserves credit for the punishment inflicted on the enemy in the attack. As the enemy still advanced, I ordered Col. Broadfoot to proceed to Poplar Point, with a body of infantry, and dispute the landing. I also ordered Col. Whitford, with his regiment, to the landing, and a section of parrot guns, from Capt. Dixon's battery. The enemy came up on the 20th and made an effort to land. The skirmishers were easily driven to their boats. A brisk engagement then took place with the gunboats We attacked them with infantry and artillery, and forced them to withdraw a mile, after three hours hard fighting. On the 22d another attempt was made to land, which was repulsed.

The enemy was driven off the evening of the 23d. Col Whitford dashed at the boats with his regiment, and fought them for four miles with great determination. The conduct of this brave and excellent officer is worthy of the highest commendation, and I deem it no more than justice in bringing it to the notice of my superiors. I regret to state that Col. Whitford was severely wounded. In the former advance of the enemy, which occurred immediately subsequent to the attack on Belfield, much credit is due to Capts. Brown and Pitt, the former of the 6th N. C. Cavalry, the latter commanding an unattached company, for the gallantry and success with which they fought and detained the enemy at every possible point until reinforcements came up. Capt. Dixon's battery, in the late advance, also did good service, and more particularly the section commanded by Lieut. Jones, which first engaged the enemy. A sunken boat, whose spars I saw myself, indicates very well the accuracy and success of the former.

I have the honor to be, Major, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
C. LEAVENTHORPE, Brig. Gen.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12—A flag of truce in the harbor to day received 250 refugees from Savannah. The Republican, of the 11th, has a letter from Sherman to a prominent citizen, which states that he is merely a military commander, and can act only in that capacity.—He cannot give assurance or pledges affecting civil matters, and that Congress will adjust these when Georgia is again represented there as of old. Georgia is not out of the Union, therefore to talk of reconstruction appears inappropriate. As long as any of her people remain so organized, the United States would pursue them with armies and deal with them according to military law. When this organization ceases then these cases will be dealt with by the civil courts. He thinks the same course should be adopted as indicated by Gen. Washington, in the Whiskey insurrection, and in accordance with the principles acted on in the Burr conspiracy case. He quotes Washington and Jackson on the preservation of the Union. He says the Union army is simply obeying their commands. The Union must be preserved. Cost what it may, there is no other alternative for the people of Georgia.

The refugees concur in the statement that Sherman will move on Branchville next week.

## CONGRESS.

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Miles offered resolutions declaring all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States composing the Confederacy, unauthorized by the constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary. That the Confederate States are prosecuting the war to establish their independence and separate power, and that Congress is firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved, until the United States shall acknowledge our independence. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill to provide for the payment of interest on the funds due the Cherokee Indians, for their removal and subsistence, was passed.

The Exemption bill was taken up, and pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

The House concurred in joint resolutions for the observance on the 12th day of February as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The bill increasing the pay of postmasters and route agents was passed.

Rivers, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported back sundry resolutions relating to peace negotiations, with a recommendation that they be laid on the table. Agreed to.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS the House of Representatives have had under consideration the bill reported from the Military Committee to authorize the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments. The chief point of controversy in regard to the bill, is the manner of appointing officers to the companies, &c., to be formed, some members advocating the elective system while others prefer that all officers shall be appointed by the President.

### New Advertisements.

It will be seen that the BINGHAM SCHOOL, the well and favorably known institution of learning, opens its next session in March. Cadets are exempted from conscription, at this institution, till they are 18 years of age.

Piano for sale. North Carolina Bank Notes wanted. Horse stolen.

**FIRE IN SALISBURY.**—We copy the following from the Watchman of Monday last:

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Jas. H. Enniss' building (better known as the old George Brown house) was discovered to be on fire, It had made, comparatively, little progress, when first discovered but owing to the very combustible nature of the buildings, all efforts to arrest the flames proved useless until the houses from Mr Wm Murphy's brick row, following the street around to that of Jas. H. Enniss', (now used as a Commissary depot,) were laid in ashes. Several of the rooms consumed were occupied by officers of the government as Commissary and Quartermaster depots, workshops &c., but little portable property either belonging to the government or individuals, was destroyed—Mr. Carncross who occupied rooms in the Enniss building as store and residence, lost everything. Mr. Enniss himself who was carrying on a shoe factory for the Government, lost, between eight and ten thousand dollars worth of leather. The Government's loss in leather tools, &c., probably amounts to eighty thousand dollars. Its loss in the Post Quartermaster's department, was comparatively small. The owners of the buildings consumed, Messrs Enniss, Fraley, and McNeely & Young, and the Messrs. Hall are the principal sufferers.

The Government loss of leather in Mr Enniss' factory, was owing to the fact, that the fire occurred in a room immediately under the leather, rendering it absolutely impossible to remove it.

The Commissary lost nothing except what was appropriated by rogues in the confusion.—The Q. M's loss was greatest in this way, also; though his private loss was considerable.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It originated in a store room of the Enniss building occupied by Mr. Smithdeal. Mr. Smithdeal was absent and his store was closed, but the miserable miscreant who perpetrated the deed, it is believed, entered this room, set fire to the building, and reclosed the doors. No one has, as yet, been identified as the guilty person, but strong suspicions rest upon several who are universally odious to the community, as well as disloyal to the South.

*"Up the Spout"*—This expression, of such familiar use among all classes, especially the soldiers, for a year or two past, is doubtless supposed by most persons to be of modern origin—in fact to have been originated by one or the other of the parties to the present war. It is curious to note how such sayings take hold of the popular mind. "Up the spout," "Go ahead," "All-right," with many others, have become an inseparable part of the daily language of America, if not of the English language at large. But the first named expression may be traced to a period long anterior to the present troubles, though numberless contemporary incidents may have served to intensify its meaning We find it used once or twice in the works of Dickens, whose knowledge of the familiar language of the masses surpasses that of any other writer Thus Mr Samuel Weller, in lamenting the death of the Little Gentleman in "Master Humphrey's Clock," gives vent to his feelings in these words: "And him as I never could do enough to serve or show my likin' for, *is up the great universal spout o' natur*"

*A Remarkable Prediction*—Henry Laurens of this city, was President of the Continental Congress in 1779. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on *habeas corpus*, and released. After his release he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne After dinner the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:

"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the *habeas corpus*," was the reply "Lose the *habeas corpus?*" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty Acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value; and it is so ingrained in their creed as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever trample on it. Your people will pick it up, and attempt to use it; but having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample upon it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty."—*Charleston Courier.*

**CURE FOR THE NEURALGIA**—The *Alta California* say:

Some time since we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure neuralgia. Half a dram of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken, a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once.

Half a dozen different persons have since then tried the receipe upon the recommendation of the *Alta*, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one case, the sufferer, a lady, had been subjected to very acute pains for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her suffering, when a teaspoonful of the solution of sal ammoniac in camphor water relieved her in a couple of minutes.

Whether the recipe will cure all attacks of neuralgia is a question we cannot answer; that it will cure many we are assured.

**A NEW RAILROAD**—A very important link in the chain of Southern Railroads is now in process of construction, viz: from Augusta, Ga., to Columbia, S. C. It is an interior line, avoiding the necessity of running down from Augusta to Branchville and then up to Columbia, and saving 61 miles of distance, equal, indeed, considering necessary detention at Branchville, to nearly 100 miles. Like the Piedmont Road, from Greensborough to Danville, it may become of vital importance to the Confederacy, should the enemy ever get possession of the lower roads in South Carolina. About 560 hands are at work on the road, the whole is under contract, and about 25 miles graded. 2,000 hands, it is said, could complete the road in six months.—*Fay. Observer.*

### LIQUOR LAW IN ALABAMA.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a liquor law to take effect on the 1st day of January next. It entirely prohibits distillation from Indian corn and wheat. Persons distilling these are to be fined not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000, and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than twelve nor less than one month.

A license from the county commissioners of one's county, for which shall be paid $100 for each still of 40 gallons, (larger ones in proportion,) is required before distilling from sorghum seed or syrup, fruit, or anything of subsistence. The license shall be given for one year only The persons obtaining it must give a bond, with two good securities of $5,000 for each still of 40 gallons (larger ones in proportion) for the true observance of the law, and take an oath to conform to it in every respect.

On each gallon of liquor distilled from any kind of grain, a tax of ten dollars is imposed, on that from fruit, five dollars. Taxes must be paid monthly. Monthly returns of the amount of spirits distilled, and specifying from what distilled, must be made. For failure to render such returns, property tax assessors shall assess a tax on —— gallons per day for a still. False returns or wilful failure to make returns are liable to the penalties of perjury. Distilling without first obtaining a license, will be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 nor less than $5,000 for the first offence; for the same fines and from one to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The county commandants of the first class militia, sheriffs and tax assessors are required to make examinations and execute the process provided for by the act, and persons having possession of any premises in which distillation is presumed to be carried on, and refusing to allow an examination to be made, are to be deemed *prima facie* guilty of distilling and liable to the penalties named. No persons may lawfully sell any spirituous liquor imported into the State without obtaining a license and paying the Probate Judge ten dollars per gallon upon each gallon authorized to be sold—penalty, fine and imprisonment.

**SHEEP**—Our farmers are now learning a lesson which they should have learned years past and which some periodicals have labored hard to teach them; all were convinced of the truth of the lesson, but few gave heed to it. Had a portion of their time, and one or two old superannuated negroes been put in charge of the flock of sheep on every plantation in Georgia and Alabama, it is not very likely that half the suffering for wool would have existed. The general policy has been to give this branch of husbandry the go-by, until now we all, and the farmer especially, feels how much has been lost by relying upon yankee shepherds. Neither have our legislators been blameless in this important matter. With a stoical stupidity, we may say, have they stood by, year after year, and voted down all proposed laws for the encouragement of so important a branch of husbandry They have shown themselves willing to sacrifice the wants and comforts of the country, to the thousand and one worthless curs which prowl through the forests of the land destroying sheep wherever found. In vain have we looked for a reason why the raising of sheep should not be protected, and why the number of worthless curs should not be reduced; but no answer or reason is condescended by the dog advocates.

Another word we would say for our country and for the sheep. It is evident we can get no relief from the dogs Let us then ask of the butchers of the land to cease slaughtering them Remember that every sheep slain is depriving a soldier of a comfortable coat, and that every lamb dropped and reared is adding warm and comfortable clothes and blankets to his present threadbare suit.

Farmers and planters of Georgia and Alabama, let us appeal to you, to neither slay or sell a single sheep except to those who you are satisfied want them for their annual crop of wool. Husband what you have, and prepare to care for and rear every lamb which shall be dropped for the next five years. You have no cotton on your hands now. Build you comfortable sheds, in which they can be protected from the chilling blasts and wet months of winter. It will astonish you how they will multiply and replenish your purse, if you will give them a little attention.

*Columbus Times.*

At the request of a friend, we copy from the *Church Intelligencer* the following letter from Bishop Atkinson, urging upon the members of the Episcopal Church to give a liberal support to that paper. The *Intelligencer* is, without doubt, very ably edited, and the excellent Bishop's admonitions should be heeded by those to whom they are addressed:

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The proprietors of the *Church Intelligencer* require and deserve our co-operation. They publish a paper of acknowledged excellence, both in its mechanical execution, and in its literary and theological character. If sustained, it will be a great benefit to the Church; if liberally distributed through the army, it would be a valuable and welcome boon to that body of men to whom we owe so much, and for whose spiritual welfare we do so little. But the paper cannot be sustained unless others exert themselves in its behalf as well as the Editors.

I therefore request the clergy, and others interested in the religious instruction of the people, to do what they can towards increasing the circulation of the paper, and I recommend that those who have money to give for religious objects should include this among the objects for which they provide If ten wealthy men would give five hundred dollars each, and fifty less favored in that respect, would give one hundred dollars each, directing that the papers to which they would be entitled by the contribution of these sums should be sent for distribution in the camps and hospitals, two important benefits would be secured—some part of the debt we owe to the army would be paid, and our useful organ of the Church maintained.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
*Bishop of North Carolina.*

**MEETING OF THE MECHANICS OF RALEIGH.**—A meeting of the mechanics of Raleigh was held on the 6th inst., with a view to co operate with the mechanics of Augusta, Ga., in memorialising Congress, now in session, to pass an act exempting permanently, from military service, the mechanics, whose services are deemed so important at home as to warrant the Government in detailing them. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial, to be presented to the next meeting for consideration.

For the Press.

### A SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND, 1641.

BY AQUILLA.

*Chapter V.*

Cromwell having about completed the conquest of Ireland, returned to London, and organized an army to suppress this new attempt of Charles against the Commonwealth. He crossed the Tweed, and advanced to Edinburg, where he found the Scots strongly fortified, and being short of provisions, with much sickness in his own army, he declined to attack them. Retreating, he was followed by the Scottish army, and at Dunbar was brought to the point of surrender; but in the midst of his perplexities he saw the Scots advancing to give him battle, when, in a transport of joy, he exclaimed "the Lord hath delivered them into our hands." This movement was forced by the clergy, who followed the Scottish camp, for it is said "the better sense of Gen. Leslie would have waited for the voluntary surrender of his enemy." A battle was fought, and Cromwell's veteran troops soon gained a victory, the Scots becoming panic-stricken, fled in wild confusion, and were cut down by thousands in their flight.—By this victory Cromwell gained the Capital, and all the south-east provinces. Yet a strong opposition was still made at Sterling, by the Covenanters. Cromwell, however, spent a year in the country, endeavoring to bring on an action, but failed. In this time, the Scots crowned Charles the second, making part of the ceremony the acceptance of the "Solemn League and Covenant." But Cromwell so managed as to flank the Scottish army in the Summer; Charles contrived too, to lead his army into England, without an attack.—Cromwell pursuing him they met at Worcester, and before the royalists had time to come to Charles in any considerable strength, Cromwell pressed a battle on the 3d September, 1651, which resulted in the total annihilation of Charles' army. The young King with much difficulty made his escape, and Scotland, no longer possessing military strength able to defend it, yielded to the Conqueror. All the courts of the Scottish church were now suppressed, and ministers left no privileges but those of preaching to their own flocks. The republic, at this era, acted with uncommon vigor. Admiral Blake, and other naval officers, now carried the terror of the English name, by sea, to all quarters of the globe. A war with Holland was ably maintained by him against the celebrated Dutch Commander Von Tromp, and DeRuyter. During this period the famous navigation act, which the Parliament passed, had a most favorable effect on the commerce and naval superiority of Great Britain.—But on attempting to reduce the land army, Cromwell demanded a new Parliament, and failing, with three hundred soldiers dispersed the old. This ended the republic, after subsisting about four years. Cromwell having seized the reins, summoned a Parliament of his own, one hundred and forty-four men, from England, Scotland and Ireland, which Clarendon says were "a pack of weak, senseless fellows, fit only to bring the reputation of the Parliamentarians lower than it was," [which is very applicable now, if the Charleston Mercury speaks truthfully.]

The supreme power of the nation, passing now into the hands of Cromwell and his council of officers, he was declared protector with the title of Highness, in 1654, in which capacity he exercised greater power than had ever been vested in the regal dignity. He now gave command of all the forces in Scotland to Gen. Monk, and sent his own son Henry to govern Ireland. This country being now kept in subjection by a small army, was in a short time declared, by proclamation. united with England. Cromwell was now left at the head of the Independent party without a single armed enemy. Thus we see, that all the efforts of the people for the space of twelve years to obtain their rights, and establish a limited monarchy, resulted in fastening upon them a military despotism.

Charles the first was a despot in principle and education, yet he might have ruled the destiny of England during his natural lifetime, by compelling his subjects to yield to the imposition of his laws, made at his own will, without the consent or approval of the people. But whilst he imposed a tax which bore heavily, such as no reasonable, patriotic people could have borne, the complaints were such as to create no fear in him in regard to their faithful compliance by his people; nor did he have any fears until the Puritans, who have always been averse to any infringments upon their political rights, complained and objected to paying this tax. The levy of ship tax, they held as derogatory to their views of political and religious rights, and to be forced under an arbitrary law to pay it, they rather quit their country. Many did so. This Charles did not believe to be anything serious, nor did he begin to fear really, until such men as Hampton, Pyrm, and Cromwell became aroused to the importance of the matter. His parasites succeeded in inducing him to prevent them from quitting the country, the worst thing they could have advised him to do. For Hampton being of a bold mind, influential and talented, sprang the issue of the validity of Charles' ship money In this matter the nation was deeply interested; and so soon as it was known that the Judges had decided the case against Hampton, the people at once saw their real situation and danger. From this matter, connected as it was with the great interests of the State and Church, agitations rose which produced the civil war.

But whilst the war was waged with the object of settling both State and Church in accordance with the principles of freedom, satisfactory to the people as a nation, (especially was this the object of the Presbyterians and Independents,) yet, in the end, the leader of the first and last party, becoming ambitious for self-aggrandizement, chose to make himself supreme in power fastening upon the people a despotism. In this age, it would be said, it was probably military necessity that caused it, nevertheless, in the struggle for civil and religious liberty, whilst the people failed and had to submit to their own rulers and losing all the rights they fought for.

It was not many years after, when a restoration took place, bringing Charles the second to the throne, and with him a limited monarchy. The history of the whole, politically, teaches a remarkable lesson in regard to the ingeniousness of military aspirants, their intrigue, treachery, cunning and artful strategy to maintain and hold position, even at the expense of debasing and making slaves of the people. "Let us love Cæsar, but Rome better."

**A WATCH WITH ONE WHEEL.**—A watchmaker in San Francisco, named Otto Wiedrow, has succeeded in producing a most ingenious piece of mechanism. He has invented and manufactured a watch that has only one wheel. This wheel, a mainspring, and very little other machinery, is so arranged that the watch. when set going, winds itself up, and will run for two years. It would run forever if the material would hold out, but the ingenious inventor says it is necessary to take it apart once in about two years for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the worn parts.—It is certainly a very ingenious yet a very simple and successful piece of work. Mr. Weidrow is also the inventor of a new sort of clock, with engine movement, the pendulum of which is on top, and works like the walking beam of a steamboat. One of these ingenious and simple clocks, with silver dial gold plated, and gold hands, has been manufactured for exhibition at the Mechanic's Fair in that city.

### A DINNER TWENTY MILES LONG.

The New Years' dinner to General Lee's army, which was given on Monday, must have been a monster and a magnificent affair. Just think of a string of turkeys, geese, chickens, hams, beef, mutton, pork, vegetables and other goodies, twenty miles long.

## CALENDAR FOR 1865.

| 1865. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN'Y | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| FEB. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | |
| MARCH. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| APRIL. | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| MAY. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| JUNE. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

| 1865. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JULY. | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| AUGUST. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| SEPT'R. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| OCT'R. | 1 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 0 | 31 | | | | |
| NOV'R. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| DEC'R. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |

### FROM SAVANNAH.

General Sherman has issued the annexed General Order:

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS.
In the Field, Savannah, Dec. 26, '64.

Special Field Order,
No. 143.

The city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military Post and adapted to future military uses, but as it contains a population of some 20,000 people who must be provided for, and, as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

I. During war, the Military is superior to Civil authority, and where interests clash, the Civil must give way; yet where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the line of the outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse these privileges by communicating with the enemy, or doing any act of hostility to the government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

II. The chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army may give suitable employment to the people, white or black, or transport them to such points as they choose, where employment may be had, and may extend temporary relief in the way of provisions and vacant houses to the worthy and needy until such times as they can help themselves. They will select, first the buildings for the necessary uses of the army; next, a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the treasury agent for trade stores. All vacant storehouses or dwellings, and all the buildings belonging to absent rebels will be construed and used as belonging to the United States, until such times as their titles can be settled by the courts of the United States.

III. The Mayor and city council of Savannah will continue to exercise their functions as such, and will, in concert with the commanding Officer of the Post and the Chief Quartermaster, see that the fire companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lighted, and keep a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the Chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz: to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residence to the Chief Quartermaster, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their Editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished in person or property for any libelious publication, mischievious matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

By order of
Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON,
Aid de Camp.

*How to Prevent Wet Feet.*—A writer in the Mechanic's Magazine, who says he has had three pair of boots last him six years, and he thinks he will not require more for six years to come, tells how he treats them:

I put a pound of tallow and rosin in a pot on the fire, when melted and mixed, apply it hot to the boot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper will soak any more. If it is desirable boots should immediately take a polish; dissolve an ounce of wax to a teaspoonful of turpentine and lampblack. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the rosin and tallow, run them over with wax and turnpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will be a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow and grease become rancid and rot the stitching or leather, but the rosin gives it an anticeptic quality which preserves the whole.

### THE NEW REVENUE ACT

Judge Shepherd, of Fayetteville, furnishes the *Observer* with the following summary of the new Revenue Law:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 27, 1864.

MESSRS. E J. HALE & SONS:—As the Revenue Act is not yet printed for general use, I will give, with your permission, some of the material points which may be interesting to your readers.

There will be no re-assessment of property which is taxed ad valorem; but the valuation of 1863 will form the basis. The takers of the tax lists must be appointed at the county court next after the 1st of January, unless such court should be subsequent to the 2d Monday of March, and in that event a Special court must be called to make the appointments. The tax lists are to be taken in the last twenty working days of April, and must be returned to the Clerk of the county court by the 2d Monday of May. Every person in giving in lands and slaves will render the list as nearly accurate as possible, as to the locality and description of lands, and the number and ages of slaves, together with the value both of the lands and slaves at the last assessments. If land has been reduced in value by the destruction of improvements upon it, or if slaves have died or become greatly impaired in value, provision is made to meet the change. In the of case land the owner or his agent makes an affidavit stating how far the estate has been reduced in value; and if this is not satisfactory to the taker of the list, two freeholders are to be called in who will make with the list taker an adjustment that is final. In the case of slaves impaired in value, the owner makes an affidavit setting out the measure of his loss. If he has purchased slaves since the 1st of April 1863, and their value is not known or has not been ascertained by assessment in the State, the owner must give in these on oath and declare their value on the 1st of April, 1863. In the case of slaves subsequently born, the owner must list them as of the 1st day of April, rendering the value on oath. All other subjects required to be listed, such as debts due, money invested in stocks, furniture, cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c, will be given in on oath according to the value of the same on the first day of April 1863; and whenever the taker of the tax list is not satisfied with the valuation by the owners, he may revise and correct it. The valuation of slaves is to be made uniform through the State. It was ascertained by the returns in the Comptroller's report that a fair State average is $550. Each county now has its average fixed by the assessments of 1863. If in any county the average is under $550 it must be advanced in such ratio as will be as nearly equal as possible to the State average; and the clerk in making out his next tax list will fix the valuations of each owner of slaves by such increase as to conform to this change. The same rule will be applied, on the other hand, where the county average is above $550.

The tax on profits, dividends on manufacturing stock, steamboat and railroad, and on the profits made in buying and selling manufactured goods, cotton, tobacco, corn, bacon, salt, will be 5 per cent., up to $10,000, then 8 per cent, up to $20,000, from $20 000 to $30,000, 12 per cent., and above $30,000, 15 per cent. The tax on lands, slaves, furniture, debts due, &c., is 1 per cent. $1000 of property is exempted in favor of soldiers, their widows and families The poll tax on those out of the military service is $3.

The bank tax is not changed. Express companies and railroad companies acting as express men are taxed 20 per cent. of their gross receipts, but are not subject to county taxes.

These items embrace the points in which most persons are immediately concerned.

With respect,
J G. SHEPHERD.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—Notwithstanding the alleged ceaseless vigilance of the Yankee navy in watching blockade runners on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, their close attention has amounted to comparatively little. Setting aside all that has been imported on State and individual account, the proceeds of the blockade have been very great. The President, in a communication to Congress on the subject, says that the number of vessels arriving at two ports only from the 1st of November to the 6th of December was 43, and but a very small proportion of those outward bound were captured. Out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since the 1st of July last, but 1,272 were lost—not quite 11 per cent.

The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the matter shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy, at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston, since October 26, 1864, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,507,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,000 pounds of saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2,639 packages of medicine, 43 cannon, with a large quantity of other articles, of which we need make no mention. Besides these, many valuable stores and supplies are brought, by way of the Northern lines, into Florida, by the port of Galveston and through Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

The shipments of cotton made on Government account since March 1st, 1864, amount to $5,296,000 in specie. Of this, cotton, to the value of $1,500,000, has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December.

It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to haul off to a great distance to escape the terrible sea, which dashes on a rocky coast without a harbor within three day's sail.

*Richmond Dispatch.*

*Taxable Property in the Confederacy.*—Commissioner Allan reports the following values of real and personal property in the several States, subject to taxation under the act of February 17, 1864, on the basis of valuation established by that act:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | $551,678,540 | 85 |
| Arkansas, | 147,944,940 | 00 |
| Florida, | 59,376,673 | 00 |
| Georgia, | 677,008,736 | 18 |
| Louisiana, | 641,905,594 | 81 |
| Mississippi, | 537,139,287 | 00 |
| North Carolina, | 343,686,750 | 00 |
| South Carolina, | 479,462,557 | 00 |
| Texas, | 331,944,005 | 00 |
| Virginia, | 531,941,083 | 76 |
| | $4,351,138,167 | 60 |

### THE ORPHAN FUND—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Parties who have given their personal bonds to the "North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund" are respectfully requested to remit the interest due thereon up to January 1, 1865.—The object of this call is to enable the Directors to make appropriations and put the Fund at once to its intended uses. We have already assisted several orphans of soldiers and desire to extend our operations every year. The proposed plan, which I am very sure the Directors will adopt, is to assign certain amounts to each county, and allow the Directors of that county to draw upon the Treasurer up to a certain limit, to take advantage of all the generous offers made by existing schools and colleges and the University, and to supplement these liberalities by appropriations from this Fund. It is believed that this simple plan will combine all the suggestion made by the press and by gentlemen who have given this subject the benefit of their consideration, and will most promptly do the most good to the largest numbers.

Let it be noticed that we do not call for the bonds. As the interest is all that we can use we prefer that the bonds shall stand. If paid we must re-invest. But if gentlemen desire to take up their bonds, let them also remember the interest.

In many counties there are thousands of dollars of subscription not yet paid nor bonded. Will not subscribers promptly close up their subscriptions?

The address of the Tresurer is Jno G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh N. C.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors is on the third Thursday of March; 1865, in Raleigh.
CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Agent.

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN JAPAN.—We have received, *via* Holland, a letter from Japan, three days later than the news already published. It has already been stated that the Prince of Nagato, having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death. We learn that this singular and sanguinary sentance was approved of by the Mikado and by the Talcoum, the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of Japan, and that the number of servants killed in the execution of it was four hundred and twenty men and two hundred and fifteen women and children. The Prince, on learning the facts, was deeply concerned, and sent to the capital his first Minister on board the English corvette Barrosa, which was placed at his disposal by Vice Admiral Kuper. The Minister, on arriving at Yeddo, waited upon the representatives of France, England, Holland, America and Russia, and besought them to intercede with the Talcoum in favor of the Prince, his master, who had decided on executing all the provisions of the treaty, and immediately paying the sum due. Such was the situation of affairs at the last day.

*Galignani's Messenger, December 7.*

BLOODY WORK IN POLK.—We learn from the Henderson Times that Lieut, Lane, in command of some soldiers and citizens, went to Collumbus, Polk county, a few days ago to arrest Pate Hunter and his two sons, charged with being of the party that recently committed outrages in that neighborhood The Hunters apparently yielded, but soon began to use their knives, and pistols. Lieut. Lane was dangerosly wounded, being shot in three places but is likely to recover. The Hunters were finally all killed. Several citizens, supposed to be accomplices of the Hunters, were arrested and sent off under guard. What became of them we leave the Times to tell:

To tell what has since followed my pen almost falters, but to be a warning to others, the truth must come. The arrested party were sent off under guard, the secret of which none other can tell. The news was soon in circulation however, that the whole party of four were killed, not more than a mile from the village of Columbus The friends were soon anxious to find out if such was the case, upon a search, which I am informed, was alas! too true, Oh! what a picture! Where are we drifting? Is this the beginning? I hope it is the ending. I fear not though, without some hand can interpose, a repetition may be looked for. Is it not time for the good men to advise, and for the civil men to take warning? If something better does not take place we may look for times too horrible to contemplate.—Every man must begin to prepare himself for the approaching crisis. We have a powerful common enemy to deal with and a terrible enemy at home. To deal with both, it requires untiring vigilance and wholesome counsel.

*The Reported Outrages in Milledgeville*—We have seen a letter from a Reverend gentleman in Savannah, written three days before the evacuation of that place, in which we are requested to correct the story of yankee outrages on ladies in Milledgeville whilst Sherman held that place. The writer had been assured by Gen. Wayne that he had letters from ladies in Milledgeville stating that no such violence had been attempted; and that Gen Beauregard, who was there after Sherman, has stated that it was not true that such atrocities had been committed. The Rev'd gentleman says that the story is unquestionably false, intended to excite public feeling against the enemy. He naturally concludes that a contradiction will relieve those who have friends in Savannah.

It is one of the disgraceful incidents connected with this amazing march of Sherman through Georgia, that the world has been treated to lies of all sorts by the people of that State.

Besides the newspaper statements of these outrages, we had had verbal assurances of their truthfullness such as led us to believe them unhesitatingly. It is due to truth that they should either be absolutely established by the Georgia press or as absolutely contradicted.

*Fay. Obs.*

SAVANNAH.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Savannah under date of December 25th, says that the city has changed but little during the war. At the churches to-day there was quite a number of the ladies out, and the pastors were all at their respective desks. They all prayed heartily for the return of peace; they remembered the sick and wounded soldiers and the poor, but did not mention either of the Presidents in their supplications. Quite a quantity of greenbacks went into the plates at the close of the service, which will help the cause along, while Georgia State money remains worthless.

### THE FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.

We condense from the Charlotte Democrat the following account of the late conflagration in that City:

About half-past 1 o'clock, Saturday morning last, the fire broke out in a small building near the passenger shed of the North and South Carolina railroad, and near the Quartermaster's buildings also. The wind was blowing with great rapidity, and the fire soon spread to the shed, the Quartermaster's warehouses, and thence to the main buildings of the depot, consuming them all, except the N. C. R. R. warehouse, which was partly burnt, together with cotton piled upon the platforms.

The government lost 23,000 sacks of corn and oats, 1,900 sacks of flour, 160 hogsheads of sugar, besides blankets, leather, &c. Only a few hogsheads of sugar were saved, and 3,000 sacks of corn were taken from the ruins in a damaged condition later in the day. The money, &c, in the iron safe, which remained in the Quartermaster's building, was not damaged though Maj. Echols lost some other papers.—The loss of the government probably from five to six millions.

The 200 bales of cotton on the platform belonged mostly to individuals, besides large quantities of freight in other places, which were totally destroyed. Next to the government the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad is the heaviest loser—the loss, probably, amounting to $2,000,000. The whole loss sustained, it is thought, will reach $10,000,000. Had it not been for the rain which fell a part of the night and for a day or two previous, the loss would have been much heavier.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove pipe, but various opinions are expressed on the subject—some attributing it to negligence. A large guard has always been kept on the premises, and why the fire was not discovered in time to put it out, is rather strange, to say the least. At any rate it is a most unfortunate occurrence. Especially is the loss of provisions to be regretted.

We are not sufficiently informed to say whether or not any of the government officers are to blame in the matter.

## MARRIED:

At the residence of Nicholas L. Williams, Esq., in Yadkin county, on the 6th of December, by Rev. R. H. Griffith, Adj't J. TURNER MOREHEAD to Miss MARY ELIZABETH CONNALLY.

*** Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

## DIED:

At Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 25th of December, 1864, SOLOMON TESH, aged 33 years 10 months and 24 days. He was a member of Co. H., 15th Regiment N. C. Troops, Cook's Brigade.

The first engagement he was in was at South Mountain in Maryland, where he was wounded in the shoulder. He was in the second battle of Fredericksburg, and in every engagement in which his brigade participated, until about three weeks before his death, when he was sent to the hospital where he died.

The deceased was a member of the Moravian Church at Friedberg, and both at home and in the army, adorned his profession by his consistent walk and conversation. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of privates and officers in his regiment, so that he was often excused from duty in order to enable him to participate in the revivals going on in the brigade, and aid the Chaplains in their labors, by prayer and exhortation; but his labors and his sufferings alike are over, and he has gone to his reward. Of him it may be said that he was an "Israelite in whom there was no guile." He leaves a wife and five children besides a numerous circle of acquaintances to mourn his loss.
HIS PASTOR.

In this County, at the residence of her father, on the 7th inst, after a protracted illness of about nine months, MARY AMANDA PAYNE, aged 22 years, less 4 days. She bore her illness with great fortitude, and like a true christian died triumphant in the faith. She left an affectionate father, brother and sisters, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss, but we hope that their loss may be her eternal gain.

Dearest sister thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,—
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tear is shed.

## New Advertisements.

### HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 17th instant, from my stable, in Forsyth County, 4 miles West of Salem, on the Shallowfoard road, a BAY MARE, white face, and white feet, about ten years old. She is in good order, and has harness marks, and one collar mark on right side; rough shod all round.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information concerning her.

A. S. WAGONER,
Jan. 18, 1865. 37-tf.

### Piano for Sale

FOR PROVISIONS. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Jan. 17—37—4t.

### N. C. Bank Notes

WANTED, in exchange for Confederate Money. Apply at this Office.

### The Bingham School.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY,

THE next session opens at Mebanesville, on the N. C. Rail Road, March 1st, 1865.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
Superintendent.
Jan. 19, 1864.-6t. Oaks, N. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1865

W. P. Browning; Miss Veronah E. Ebert Miss Laura Glenn; Alex. Hale; John Hines Miss Agilee McCoin; Miss Mary Odle; N. L. Patterson; Mrs. M. E. Swaim; Christian Tesh Hannah Wicker; John L. Williams.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1865.

### Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

### GOOD INVESTMENT.
### FOR SALE.

MY STOCK, STAGES AND INTEREST in the Road between Salem and High Point, N. C. Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS,
Jan. 5. 35-4t. Salem, N. C.

### YADKIN COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN JANUARY 11, 1-65, with a full faculty.

A Military department, with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address REV. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
Jan. 2, 1865. 35-1t. President.

### STAGE LINE
BETWEEN
### Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6, a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8.-32-tf Stage Owners.

### For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN WAUGHTOWN, formerly owned by Riley Jenkins. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, and all necessary out houses; a good garden and orchard of a variety of choice fruit trees.

R. F. LINVILLE.
Jan. 5, 1865. 35-tf

### NOTICE.

I would inform the public, generally, that my Terms in the future will be cash. Those indebted will please make payment.

W. P. DICKS, M D.
Winston, Dec. 22nd 1864. 34-tf

### $100 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 8th inst., a large BAY MARE, with one good eye, a small white spot on her forehead, and light mane and tail. Good conditioned and works any where, is about eight years old.

Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to me, shall receive the above reward; and $50 will be paid for any information so that I can get her. My address is Shady Grove Davidson County, N. C. JACOB WYER.
Dec. 22, 1864. 34.-pd

### N. C. Bank Notes.

I WANT TO BUY N. C. BANK NOTES and will pay the highest market price.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 6, 1864. 32-tf

Q. M. Dep't Salem, N. C.
December 8, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY for the use of this Department, for baling hay, a lot of White Oak, to make splits about 14 feet long. Any person having such on hand will please inform me, and if not able to haul them, I will send for them and pay what is right. E. A. VOGLER.
32-tf.] Bonded Agent, Q. M. Dep't.

### For Sale Cheap,
### ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late.

Address,
J. A. CORNISH,
Oct. 27,-26-tf Lexington, N. C.

### SELL ME CORN
### FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

### HORSE STOLEN!
### $200 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, on Muddy Creek, about 9 miles West of Salem, a small SORREL MARE, with "blaze" in the face, hind feet white up to the hock joint, foretop slightly cropped, and about 8 years old. She was tracked to the Shallow-ford, where all traces were lost.

The above reward of $200 will be paid for the delivery of said animal to me, and any information concerning her thankfully received.

CAROLINE CONRAD.
Nov. 26. 31-tf

### NOTICE

TO LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MERCHANTS and Dealers of every description, Manufacturers, Millers, Tanners, Pedlers, Shoemakers, Hatters, &c., are respectfully requested to come forward register and pay specific taxes for the year 1865, and tax on sales for Quarter, ending 31st of Dec. 1864, within 20 days from this date, or double tax will be demanded, and a like sum for every thirty days.

WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.
Jan. 5th, 1865 (35tf) for 38th District, N. C.

THE
### SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!
GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION

"The Southern Field and Fireside,"
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
"The Illustrated Mercury,"
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,
Combined and continued under the old popular title of the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "MERCURY," having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the irregularity and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the FIELD AND FIRESIDE to Raleigh and combined these two sterling Literary Journals. The MERCURY is therefore merged into the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and will be so published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be resumed and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the paper to the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE ENTIRE EDITORIAL and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extensive and **Splendid Array of Combined Talent** now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genuine merit, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attained in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| One subscriber one year | $20.00 |
| One subscriber six months | 12.00 |
| Five subscribers six months | 50.00 |

Address WM. B SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

### Schedule of Prices for North Carolina

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of a few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Mordical, depriving us of his services, we called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on this occasion.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, dried, | good peeled per bush 28 lbs | $5 00 |
| do | unpeeled, per bushel, 28 lbs. | 3 50 |
| Axes, | with handles, each, | 12 50 |
| do | without handles, each, | 12 00 |
| Bacon, | per pound, hog round, | 3 00 |
| Beans, | white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs | 7 50 |
| Brandy, | apple, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| do | peach, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Beef, | fresh, nett per pound, | 1 00 |
| do | fresh, gross, per pound, | 50 |
| do | salted, per pound, | 1 50 |
| Candles, | tallow, per pound, | 3 00 |
| do | adamantine, per pound, | 8 75 |
| Chains, | trace, per pair, | 11 00 |
| Cloth, | woolen for soldier's clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard, | 6 00 |
| Cotton, | raw, per pound, | 1 00 |
| Coffee, | Rio, per pound, | 4 50 |
| Corn, | unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs | 5 00 |
| do | shelled, sacks not included 56lbs | 0 00 |
| Corn Meal | sack not included, per bu. 50lbs | 5 20 |
| Drills, | cotton ¾yd wide, 3 yds to the lb | 80 |
| Flour, | extra family, per bbl, 196 lbs, | 45 00 |
| do | extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs, | 41 25 |
| do | superfine, per bbl 196 pounds, | 37 50 |
| do | fine per bbl of 196 pounds, | 33 75 |
| Fodder, | bales per 100 pounds, | 5 00 |
| do | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hats, | wool, each, | 5 00 |
| Hay, | baled, per 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| do | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hides, | dry, extra, per pound | 3 00 |
| do | " " | 2 50 |
| do | green, per pound. | 1 50 |
| Horses, | artillery, 1st class, per head, | 1000 00 |
| Horses | artillery, 2d class, per head, | 800 00 |
| Iron, | Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs | 350 00 |
| do | Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs | 314 00 |
| do | Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs | 278 00 |
| do | Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs | 710 00 |
| do | Smith's square or round per ton. 2000 pounds | 1,030 00 |
| do | service the railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds | 400 00 |
| Jeanes, | wool, domestic, per yd | 10 00 |
| Kettles, | camp, iron, per pound, | 30 |
| Lumber, | good, per 1000 feet | 50 00 |
| Lard, | per pound, | 2 75 |
| Leather, | sole, per pound, | 6 00 |
| do | upper, per pound | 7 00 |
| do | harness, per pound | 7 00 |
| Molasses, | cane, per gallon | 00 |
| do | sorghum, per gallon | 10 00 |
| Mules, | 1st class, per head, | 1000 00 |
| do | 2nd class, per head | 800 00 |
| do | 3rd class, per head | 500 00 |
| Nails, | per keg | 100 00 |
| Oats, | sheaf baled per 100 pounds | 5 25 |
| do | sheaf, unbaled pr 100 lbs | 4 50 |
| do | baled per 100 lbs | 5 25 |
| do | shelled, per bushel | 4 00 |
| Osnaburg, | cotton, ¾ yd wide 7 oz to yard per yard | 1 50 |
| do | cotton ¾ yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard | 1 75 |
| Onions, | per bushel, | 8 00 |
| Peas, | cow, per bushel of 60 lbs | 7 50 |
| Potatoes, | Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs | 4 00 |
| do | sweet per bushel of 60 lbs | 4 00 |
| Peaches dried, | per bushel of 38 pounds | 8 50 |
| do | unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs | 5 00 |
| Pork, | fresh, nett, per pound | 2 00 |
| do | salted, per pound, | 2 52 |
| Pasturage, | 1 quality, near town, per head per month. | 8 00 |
| do | common, near town, per month | 5 00 |
| do | 1st quality in the country, per head, per month | 7 00 |
| do | common in the country, per head, per month | 4 00 |
| Quinine, | good, per ounce | 56 00 |
| Rice, | new, per pound, | 50 |
| do | old, per pound | 40 |
| Rye, | good, per bushel of 56 pounds | 5 00 |
| Sacks, | two bushels, osnaburgs, each | 3 00 |
| Shirting, | cotton, ¾ yd wide 4¼ yds to the pound, per yard, | 1 30 |
| do | cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard | 1 10 |
| Cotton stripes, | 3 yards to pound, per yd | 1 75 |
| Salt, | Coast per bushel of 50 lbs | 20 00 |
| do | Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs | 35 00 |
| do | Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs | 25 00 |
| Steel, | cast, per pound | 8 00 |
| Shoes, | army, per pair, | 10 00 |
| Shoe thread, | flax per pound, | 10 00 |
| Socks, | soldier's wool, per pair, | 2 00 |
| Sheep, | fat, per head, | 35 00 |
| Sugar, | brown common, per lb | 3 00 |
| Soap, | hard, per pound, | 1 00 |
| do | soft, per pound, | 75 |
| Shucks, | baled, 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| Shorts, | good per bushel of 22 lbs | 75 |
| Ship stuff, | good per bushel of 37 lbs | 1 40 |
| Tea, | black per pound | 5 00 |
| do | green, per pound, | 8 00 |
| Tent cloth, | cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd | 1 50 |
| Tobacco, | No 1 extra, | 3 00 |
| do | No 1, | 2 50 |
| do | No 2, | 1 75 |
| do | Lugs, | 1 25 |
| Tallow, | clean, per pound, | 2 50 |
| Vinigar, | cider, per gallon, | 2 00 |
| do | manufactured, per gal. | 1 00 |
| Whiskey, | good, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Wheat, | good per bushel of 60 lbs. | 7 50 |
| do | bran, per bush of 17 lbs | 50 |
| Wheat straw, | baled, per 100, | 0 00 |
| do do | unbaled, per 100 lbs | 0 00 |
| Wool, | washed, per pound | 8 00 |
| do | unwashed, per pound | 6 00 |
| Wagons, | wood axle, 4 horse new | 350 00 |
| do | wood axle, 2 horse, new | 250 00 |
| Yarn, | cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs. | 8 00 |

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baling long forage, per hundred pounds | 75 |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, | 25 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 12 00 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, pr day, | 7 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 20 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day, | 10 50 |
| Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 26 00 |
| Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day, | 13 50 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furished by owner, per day, | 4 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day | 2 50 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month, | 90 00 |
| Hire of loborer, rations furnished by government, per month, | 45 00 |
| Hire of horse, per day, | 2 00 |

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

H. K. BURGWYN,
(Signed) Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
WM. H. JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864.